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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a Separate Compilation.

PART IV-C

Statutory Rules and Orders (Other than those published in Parts I, I-A and I-L) made by Statutory Authorities other than the Government of Gujarat including those made by the Government of India, the High Courts, the Director of Municipalities, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of Prohibition and Excise, the District Magistrates and the Election Commission, Election Tribunals, Returning Officers and other authorities under the Election Commission.

GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

NOTIFICATION NO. 07 OF 2026

Gandhinagar, Gujarat, 19th August, 2026

GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR GREEN ENERGY OPEN ACCESS) (SIXTH AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2026.

GERC/2026/07/Tariff/1668 :- In exercise of the powers conferred under Sections 39, 40, 42, 61 & 86 read with Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act 36 of 2003) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf and after previous publication, the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby amends the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Regulations") namely:

1. Short Title, Scope, Extent and Commencement:

(1) These Regulations shall be called Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms & Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(2) These Regulations shall extend to the whole of the State of Gujarat.

(3) These Regulations shall come into force from the date of their publication in the *Official Gazette.*

2. Amendment in Regulation 1(4) of the Principal Regulations:

Regulation 1(4) of the Principal Regulations shall be substituted as under:

"1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement

……

4) The Banking Charge at a rate of Rs. 1.00 per unit shall be effective from 1st September 2026 up to 31st March 2027, and thereafter the Banking Charges for the period starting from 1st April 2027 onwards shall be determined as per the provisions of Regulation 17.6 of these Regulations, as amended from time to time.

Provided that in case the Banking Charges are not determined in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 17.6 of these Regulations, the Commission may, through a separate order, decide to continue the existing Banking Charges till such period the Banking Charges are determined in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 17.6 of these Regulations."

3. Amendment in Regulation 17.6(viii) of the Principal Regulations:

Regulation 17.6(viii) of the Principal Regulations shall be substituted as under:

"17.6. Banking facility and Charges

……..

(viii) The banking charges as computed by the Commission based on the methodology/computation as provided in Annexure-I to these Regulations and data provided by the Distribution Licensees shall remain applicable till 31st March 2027. Thereafter, the banking charge for each financial year starting from 1st April 2027, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, based on the analysis of the data/information, for the immediately preceding calendar year or such period as may be specified by the Commission, to be provided by the Distribution Licensees in line with first proviso to this Regulation.

Provided that all Distribution Licensees shall mandatorily maintain and provide through a duly sworn/affirmed affidavit, complete, accurate and sufficient data/information for computation of Banking Charges, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, in the manner, format and timelines, as may be specified by the Commission in this regard, through issuance of separate guidelines/procedure to be adhered by the Distribution Licensee(s). The Commission may get such data/information provided by the Distribution Licensee(s) verified by SLDC or such other means as it may deem fit.

Provided further that, the Commission may also consider determining a common banking charges applicable for all State Government owned Distribution Licensees (i.e. DGVCL, PGVCL, MGVCL and UGVCL) and/or small Distribution Licensees, who are procuring power solely from abovesaid State Government owned Distribution Licensee(s).

Provided further that the Commission may also consider determining a common Banking Charge applicable to multiple private Licensees having common power procurement.

Provided further that, in the case of existing Distribution Licensees supplying electricity in SEZs, SIRs, Ports and any new Distribution Licensees, the Commission may consider applying Banking Charges as applicable to the State Government owned Distribution Licensees, as mentioned in the earlier proviso.

Provided further that, with a view to providing certainty to the Green Energy Open Access consumers and Distribution Licensees, the Commission may consider limiting the variation in Banking Charges computed as per above, within a floor rate of Rs. 0.50 per unit and ceiling rate of Rs. 1.50 per unit, subject to the condition that the Distribution Licensee has provided complete, accurate and sufficient data/information in the manner and timelines as specified by the Commission as per the first proviso above. In case a Distribution Licensee has not provided complete, accurate and sufficient data/information in the manner and timelines as specified by the Commission as per the first proviso above, the Banking Charges shall be considered as 'Nil' for such Distribution Licensee, till such data/information is provided, to the satisfaction of the Commission and the Commission shall determine the banking charges in accordance with these Regulations. The Banking Charges so determined by the

Commission shall be applicable from the date of such determination or from such other date as may be specified by the Commission in its order.

Provided further that, in case Banking Charges are considered as 'Nil' for any of the Distribution Licensee(s) as per the previous proviso, the deemed revenue is to be considered equivalent to 1 paisa per unit per annum of the total energy handled during the year, computed on a pro-rata basis for the number of days during which the Banking Charges remained 'Nil' for such Distribution Licensee, and adjusted while determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, which ensure that the consequence of non-compliance with data submission requirements is not passed on to Green Energy Open Access consumers or other consumers."

RANJEETH KUMAR J., IAS
Secretary,
GERC, Gandhinagar.

Place: GIFT City, Gandhinagar
Date: 19/08/2026

Annexure – I

This Annexure sets out the step-by-step methodology for the computation of Banking Charges payable by Renewable Energy (RE) Open Access consumers availing the banking facility under Regulation 17.6 of the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2024, as amended from time to time.

The methodology computes banking charges as the ratio of aggregate net revenue impact on the Distribution Licensee to the total banked energy (excluding the lapsed energy component in accordance with these Regulations) for each billing period (one calendar month), using actual 15-minute block data of injection and consumption, market prices, variable generation costs, transmission charges, and applicable losses.

The banking period shall be one calendar month (Billing Cycle), and no credit for banked energy shall be carried forward to subsequent billing cycles.

The following nomenclature shall be used throughout this Annexure:

Symbol	Component	Description	Unit
A_s	Injection of RE Power	Actual injection of RE power into the grid for each 15-minute time slot 's'	kWh
B_s	Adjusted RE Injection	Actual RE Injection net of Distribution Losses = A_s x (1 – Distribution Loss%)	kWh
C_s	Consumption / Drawl	Actual consumption by the RE OA consumer for each 15-minute time slot 's'	kWh
D_s	Net Surplus	Net surplus energy for slot 's' (when B_s > C_s)	kWh
E_s	Net Drawl	Net drawl energy for slot 's' (when C_s > B_s)	kWh
F_s	Cumulative Banking - Off-Peak	Cumulative banked energy during off-peak period for slot 's'	kWh
G_s	Cumulative Banking – Peak	Cumulative banked energy during peak period for slot 's'	kWh
H_s	Lapsed Energy	Surplus energy that is deemed lapsed for slot 's'	kWh
In	Intra-State Transmission Charges	Computed based on intra-state transmission charges approved in the GERC Tariff Order	Rs./kWh
I	Inter-State Transmission Charges	Computed based on inter-state transmission charges approved in the GERC Tariff Order	Rs./kWh
J	Inter-State Transmission Losses	Average of weekly ISTS Losses as notified by Grid Controller of India Limited	%
K	Intra-State Transmission Losses	As per GERC Tariff Order	%

Symbol	Component	Description	Unit
L_s	IEX Market Clearing Price	Combination of Real-Time Market Clearing Price & Day-Ahead Market Clearing Price for slot 's' (considered at combination of 10.5% and 89.5% respectively)	Rs./kWh
M	Variable Cost – Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s)	Variable cost of identified marginal thermal generating station(s)	Rs./kWh
N	Combination of Variable Cost – Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) and Gas Generating Station(s)	Weighted average Variable Cost of identified Marginal Thermal and Gas Generating station(s), (considered at combination of 85% and 15% respectively)	Rs./kWh
O	Backing Down Cost	Cost of backing down marginal thermal generating station(s) [considered at 8% (as mentioned in CEA's Report: Flexibilisation of Coal Fired Power Plant) of Total Cost of marginal Thermal Generating Station(s)]	Rs./kWh
P	Distribution Losses	As per the latest True-up order issued by GERC for the Discom	%
Q_s	Cost to Discom	Cost to the discom for slot 's' as described in Step 3 calculation	Rs.
R_s	Revenue to Discom	Revenue earned by the Discom for slot 's' as described in step 3 calculation	Rs.
S_s	Net Banking Cost	S_s = (R_s – Q_s) Net Banking Cost after deducting cost to Discom from Revenue earned by Discom for slot 's'	Rs.
T	Tariff for Solar Energy	Levelized Solar Tariff without AD benefits as determined by GERC from time to time through order on Tariff Framework For Procurement of Power By Distribution Licensees and others from Solar Energy Projects and other Commercial Issues for the State of Gujarat.	Rs./kWh
U	BESS Charges	Average Landed Cost of Energy (LCoE) based on the BESS Bids without VGF component during the last year or any other period as may be decided by GERC	Rs./kWh
X*	% of Net Surplus/Net Deficit Sold/Purchased on IEX	Probability of the Discom being able to clear the bid on the IEX when BESS is not involved	%
Y*	% of Net Surplus/Net Deficit Sold/Purchased on IEX	Probability of the Discom being able to clear the bid on the IEX when BESS is involved	%
Z*	% of Net Surplus Energy/Net Deficit energy for charging/ discharging of the BESS	% of the Surplus/Deficit of energy used for the charging/ discharging of the BESS	%

* X(%), Y(%) and Z(%) to be determined as per the actual scenario while calculating the Banking Charges for FY 2027-28 onwards.

Step 1: Computation of Banked Energy for Each Individual RE Open Access Consumer

For each individual RE Open Access consumer, compute the net surplus or net drawl for every 15-minute time slot within the billing cycle (calendar month), and derive the cumulative banked energy (peak and off-peak) and lapsed energy.

Slot-wise Computation:

(a) Scenario 1 — Net Surplus Slot: Where the adjusted RE injection (B_s) exceeds the actual consumption (C_s):

$$D_s = B_s – C_s$$

The surplus energy D_s is banked virtually in the grid for that slot. The treatment of this surplus energy depends on the prevailing IEX Market Clearing Price (MCP) compared to the Variable Cost (VC) of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) and if it is a Peak Period or Off Peak Period, as follows:

Scenario 1A: IEX MCP > (VC of Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) + Inter-state Transmission Charges): When the IEX MCP is higher than the VC of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) plus Inter-state Transmission Charges, it is economically viable for the Distribution Licensee to sell the surplus energy on the Power Exchange. Accordingly, during the Peak Periods, X(%) of the surplus energy shall be assumed to be sold on the Power Exchange (IEX), while the remaining surplus energy shall be utilised for supplying the Distribution Licensee's own consumers by backing down scheduled generation from the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s). On the other hand, during the Off Peak Periods, Y(%) of the of the surplus energy shall be assumed to be sold on the Power Exchange (IEX), while the Z(%) of the surplus energy shall be utilized for charging of the BESS and the remaining surplus energy shall be utilsed for supplying the Distribution Licensee's own consumers by backing down scheduled generation from the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s).

Scenario 1B: IEX MCP < (VC of Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) + Inter-state Transmission Charges): When the IEX MCP is lower than the VC of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) plus Inter-State Transmission Charges, it is not economically viable for the Distribution Licensee to sell the surplus energy on the Power Exchange. Accordingly, during the peak periods, the entire surplus energy shall be utilised for supplying the Distribution Licensee's own consumers by backing down the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s). On the other hand, during the off peak periods, the Z(%) of the surplus energy shall be utilized for charging of the BESS and the remaining surplus energy shall be utilsed for supplying the Distribution Licensee's own consumers by backing down scheduled generation from the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s).

(b) Scenario 2 — Net Drawl Slot: Where the actual consumption (C_s) exceeds the adjusted RE injection (B_s):

$$E_s = C_s - B_s$$

The consumer draws additional energy E_s from the grid for that slot. The source of this energy deficit depends on the prevailing IEX Market Clearing Price (MCP) relative to the Variable Cost (VC) of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) if it is a Peak Period or Off Peak Period, as follows:

Scenario 2A: (IEX MCP – Inter-state Transmission Charges) > VC of Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s): When the IEX MCP after deducting Inter-State Transmission Charges is greater than the VC of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s), it is economically more viable for the Distribution Licensee to ramp up its own Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) to supply the deficit energy. Accordingly, during the off-peak periods, the entire deficit energy shall be assumed to be supplied through ramping up of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s). On the other hand, during the peak periods, the Z(%) of the deficit energy shall be assumed to be supplied through BESS and the remaining deficit energy shall be assumed to be supplied through ramping up of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s).

Scenario 2B: (IEX MCP – Inter-state Transmission Charges) < VC of Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s): When the IEX MCP after deducting Inter-State Transmission Charges is lower than the VC of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s), it is economically more viable for the Distribution Licensee to procure power from the Power Exchange. Accordingly, during the peak periods, the Y(%) of the deficit energy shall be assumed to be procured from the Power Exchange (IEX), while Z(%) of the deficit energy shall be supplied through BESS and the remaining deficit energy shall be supplied through ramping up of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s). On the other hand, during the off-peak periods, the X(%) of the deficit energy shall be assumed to be procured from the Power Exchange (IEX), while the remaining deficit energy shall be supplied through the ramping up of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s).

Summary of Sub-Scenarios for each 15-minute Slot:

Scenario	Condition	Action — Power Exchange	Action - BESS	Action - Own Generating Station(s)	Rationale
1A (Net Surplus) (Peak Period)	L_s > (M + I)	Sell X(%) of the surplus energy on IEX	-NA-	Back down for remaining surplus energy	IEX price attractive after transmission charges

Scenario	Condition	Action — Power Exchange	Action - BESS	Action - Own Generating Station(s)	Rationale
1A (Net Surplus) (Off-Peak Period)	L_s > (M + I)	Sell Y(%) of the surplus energy on IEX	Use Z(%) of the Surplus energy for charging of the BESS	Back down for remaining surplus energy	IEX price attractive after transmission charges
1B (Net Surplus) (Peak Period)	L_s < (M + I)	No sale on IEX	-NA-	Back down for 100%	Not viable to sell; use internally
1B (Net Surplus) (Off-Peak Period)	L_s < (M + I)	No sale on IEX	Use Z(%) of the Surplus energy for charging of the BESS	Back down for remaining surplus energy	Not viable to sell; use internally
2A (Net Drawl) (Peak Period)	(L_s – I) > N	No purchase from IEX	Supply Z(%) of the deficit energy from the BESS	Ramp up for remaining deficit energy	Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) cheaper than Exchange after transmission cost
2A (Net Drawl) (Off-Peak Period)	(L_s – I) > N	No purchase from IEX	-NA-	Ramp up for 100% of the deficit energy	Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) cheaper than Exchange after transmission cost
2B (Net Drawl) (Peak Period)	(L_s – I) < N	Purchase Y(%) of the deficit energy from IEX	Supply Z(%) of the deficit energy from the BESS	Ramp up for remaining deficit energy	Exchange after transmission costs cheaper than Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s)
2B (Net Drawl) (Off-Peak Period)	(L_s – I) < N	Purchase X(%) of the deficit energy from IEX	-NA-	Ramp up for remaining deficit energy	Exchange after transmission costs cheaper than Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s)

Cumulative Banking: The cumulative banked energy shall be computed on a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis, separately for peak period and off-peak period, as defined in the applicable Tariff Orders of the Commission.

Parameter	Description
F_s (Cumulative Banking - Off-Peak)	Cumulative banked energy during off-peak period, updated for each 15-minute slot. Settlement from peak period banking to off-peak period is permitted as per Regulation 17.6(iv) of the GERC (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2024.
G_s (Cumulative Banking - Peak)	Cumulative banked energy during peak period, updated for each 15-minute slot.
H_s (Lapsed Energy)	Energy deemed lapsed when cumulative banking limits are breached or at end of billing cycle.

Restrictions / Conditions: The following restrictions, as per the GERC (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2024, shall apply:

Sr. No.	Restriction
(i)	The total cumulative banking (F_s + G_s) at any point of time shall not exceed 30% of the total monthly energy consumption of the consumer from the Distribution Licensee during the billing cycle.

Sr. No.	Restriction
(ii)	Net surplus energy banked during off-peak periods shall not be permitted for utilisation during peak periods. However, banked energy available during peak period may be utilised during both peak and off-peak periods.
(iii)	At the conclusion of the banking period (calendar month), any remaining cumulative banked energy (F_s + G_s) shall be deemed lapsed.
(iv)	Any surplus energy injected into the grid beyond cumulative banking threshold limit shall be deemed to be lapsed.

Step 2: Consolidation of Banked Energy at Distribution Licensee Level

Aggregation: For each 15-minute time slot 's', the following consolidated values shall be computed by summation across all RE Open Access consumers within the Distribution Licensee's area:

Consolidation of Parameters at Distribution Licensee Level

Consolidated Parameter	Symbol	Data Source
Sum of Net Surplus	Sum(D_s)	Summation of D_s for all consumers for each 15-min slot
Sum of Net Drawl	Sum(E_s)	Summation of E_s for all consumers for each 15-min slot
Sum of Cumulative Banking - Off-Peak	Sum(F_s)	Summation of F_s for all consumers for each 15-min slot
Sum of Cumulative Banking – Peak	Sum(G_s)	Summation of G_s for all consumers for each 15-min slot
Sum of Lapsed Energy	Sum(H_s)	Summation of H_s for all consumers for each 15-min slot

Step 3: Computation of Cost and Revenue for each 15-Minute Slot

Using the consolidated banked energy data from Step 2, compute the cost and revenue impact on the Distribution Licensee arising from the injection and drawl of banked energy, for each 15-minute time slot. The cost and revenue computation is based on the sub-scenario applicable for each slot, as determined by the comparison of the IEX Market Clearing Price (MCP) with the Variable Cost (VC) of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s), adjusted for Inter-State Transmission Losses and Transmission Charges.

The cost and revenue shall be computed as per the following table:

Formulae for Computing Cost, Revenue, and Net Revenue for Each 15-Minute Slot:

Component	Injection of Banked Energy (IEX Price > Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 1A	Injection of Banked Energy (IEX Price < Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 1B	Drawl of Banked Energy (IEX Price > Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 2A	Drawl of Banked Energy (IEX Price < Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 2B
Cost (Q_s)	**Peak Period** {O × (1-X%) of Surplus Energy used for Discom consumption} **Off-Peak Period** {O × (1-Y%-Z%) of Surplus Energy used for Discom consumption}	**Peak Period** {O × (100%) of the Surplus energy used for Discom consumption} **Off-Peak Period** {O × (1 - Z%) of the Surplus energy used for Discom consumption}	**Peak Period** {N × (1 – Z%) of the deficit energy by ramping up the Generating Station(s) + U x (Z%) of the deficit energy supplied from the BESS } **Off-Peak Period** {N × (100%) of the deficient energy}	**Peak Period** {(L_s) × Y% of the deficient energy procured from IEX + U × (Z%) of the deficit energy supplied from the BESS + N × (1-Y% - Z%) of the deficit energy by ramping up the Generating Station(s) } **Off-Peak Period** {(L_s) × (X% of the deficit energy

Component	Injection of Banked Energy (IEX Price > Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 1A	Injection of Banked Energy (IEX Price < Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 1B	Drawl of Banked Energy (IEX Price > Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 2A	Drawl of Banked Energy (IEX Price < Marginal Generating Station(s)) Scenario 2B
				procured from IEX) + N × (1-X%) of the deficit energy by ramping up the Generating Station(s)}
Revenue (R_s)	**Peak Period** {(L_s) × X% Units of net Surplus energy sold on IEX + M × (1-X%) of the Surplus energy used by Discom} **Off-Peak Period** {(L_s) × Y% Units of net Surplus energy sold on IEX + T × (Z%) of the Surplus energy used for charging of the BESS + M × (1-Y% - Z%) of the Surplus energy used by Discom }	**Peak Period** N × (100%) of the Surplus energy used for Discom consumption **Off-Peak Period** {T × (Z%) of the Surplus energy used for charging of the BESS + M x (1-Z%) of the surplus energy used for Discom consumption}	Nil	Nil
Net Banking Cost (S_s)		S_s = R_s – Q_s (Revenue to Discom minus Cost to Discom for each 15-min slot)		

Note: *Cost and Revenue shall be adjusted with appropriate Transmission Losses (J and K) and Transmission Charges (I and In) as applicable. Surplus Energy/Deficit Energy for slot s = Sum of Cumulative Banking - Off-Peak/Peak Current Slot - Sum of Cumulative Banking - Off-Peak/Peak (previous slot) = Sum(F_s) - Sum(F_s-1) or Sum(G_s) – Sum (G_s-1) depending upon whether the current slot is for peak or off-peak.*

Explanation:

(a) Scenario 1A (IEX MCP > VC of Marginal Generating Station(s) + Inter-state Transmission Charges): When surplus energy is injected and the IEX price is more attractive, the Distribution Licensee, during the peak period, sells X% on the Power Exchange, earning revenue at the IEX clearing price (duly adjusted with inter-state transmission charges and losses). The remaining surplus energy is utilised internally by backing down Marginal Generating Station(s). During the off-peak period, sells Y% of the surplus energy on the Power Exchange, uses Z% of the surplus energy for the charging of the BESS and remaining surplus energy is utilized internally by backing down Marginal Generating Station(s). For peak periods, net revenue includes IEX sale proceeds plus the value of internally used banked energy at the rate of VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s) minus the backing down cost of the Marginal Generating Station(s). For off-peak periods revenue includes IEX sale proceeds plus value of surplus energy at the levelized tariff of solar used for charging of the BESS plus the value of internally used surplus energy at the rate of VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s) minus the backing down cost of the Marginal Generating Station(s).

(b) Scenario 1B (IEX MCP < VC of Marginal Generating Station(s) + Inter-state Transmission Charges): When the IEX price is lesser attractive, during the peak period, the entire surplus energy is utilised internally by backing down the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s). Cost is the backing down cost of the Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s); During the off-peak period, Z% of the surplus energy is used for charging of the BESS and and remaining surplus energy is utilized internally by backing down Marginal Generating Station(s). For peak periods, revenue is the value of surplus energy at the rate of VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s) minus the backing down cost of the Marginal Generating Station(s). For off-peak periods, revenue is the value of surplus energy at the rate of VC of the

Marginal Generating Station(s) plus value of surplus energy at the levelized tariff of solar used for charging of the BESS minus the backing down cost of the Marginal Generating Station(s).

(c) Scenario 2A ((IEX MCP – Inter-state Transmission Charges) > VC of Marginal Generating Station(s)): When banked energy is drawn and the IEX price (duly adjusted with inter-state transmission charges and losses) exceeds the VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s), the Distribution Licensee ramps up its own Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) (and also supplies from the BESS specifically during peak periods) for meeting the entire energy deficit on account of banking. During the off-peak period the cost is VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s) for the entire deficit and during the peak period the cost is LCOE of the BESS for Z% of the energy supplied from BESS and VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s) for the remaining deficit. No revenue is earned in this case.

(d) Scenario 2B ((IEX MCP – Inter-state Transmission Charges) < VC of Marginal Generating Station(s)): When the IEX price (duly adjusted with inter-state transmission charges and losses) is lower than the VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s), during off-peak periods, X% of the deficit is procured from the Power Exchange at the clearing price, and remaining deficit energy is supplied through ramping up the Marginal Generating Station(s). However, during peak periods, the cost is MCP of IEX for Y% of the deficit, procured from the Power Exchange, LCOE of the BESS for Z% of the energy supplied from BESS and VC of the Marginal Generating Station(s) for the remaining deficit. No revenue is earned in this case.

For each 15-minute slot, Net Revenue (S_s) is calculated as Revenue (R_s) minus Cost (Q_s) for that slot.

Inputs and Data Sources for Step 3:

Input Parameter	Symbol	Description
Intra-State Transmission Charges	In	Computed based on intra-state transmission charges approved in the GERC Tariff Order
Inter-State Transmission Charges	I	Computed based on inter-state transmission charges approved in the GERC Tariff Order
Inter-State Transmission Losses	J	Average of weekly ISTS Losses for applicable year as notified by Grid Controller of India Limited
Intra-State Transmission Losses	K	As per GERC Tariff Order
IEX Market Clearing Price	L_s	Combination of Real-Time Market Clearing Price & Day-Ahead Market Clearing Price for slot 's' (considered at combination of 10.5% and 89.5% respectively)
Variable Cost – Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s)	M	Variable cost of identified marginal thermal generating station(s)
Combination of Variable Cost – Marginal Thermal Generating Station(s) and Gas Generating Station(s)	N	Weighted average Variable Cost of identified Marginal Thermal and Gas Generating station(s), (considered at combination of 85% and 15% respectively)
Backing Down Cost	O	Cost of backing down marginal thermal generating station(s) [considered at 8% (as mentioned in CEA Report Flexibilisation of Coal Fired Power Plant) of Total Cost of marginal Thermal Generating Station(s)]
Distribution Losses	P	As per applicable GERC Tariff Determination Order
Tariff for Solar Energy	T	Levelized Solar Tariff without AD benefits as determined by GERC from time to time through order on Tariff Framework For Procurement of Power By Distribution Licensees and others from Solar Energy Projects and other Commercial Issues for the State of Gujarat.
BESS Charges	U	Average Landed Cost of Energy (LCoE) based on the BESS Bids without VGF component during the last year or any other period as may be decided by GERC

Input Parameter	Symbol	Description
% of Net Surplus/Net Deficit Sold/ Purchased on IEX	X	Probability of the Discom being able to clear the bid on the IEX when BESS is not involved
% of Net Surplus/Net Deficit Sold/ Purchased on IEX	Y	Probability of the Discom being able to clear the bid on the IEX when BESS is involved
% of Net Surplus Energy/Net Deficit energy for charging/discharging of the BESS	Z	% of the Surplus/Deficit of energy used for the charging/ discharging of the BESS

Step 4: Computation of Banking Charges for the Billing Period

Aggregate the net surplus energy and net revenue computed in Step 2 and Step 3 respectively, for all 15-minute slots across the entire banking period (one calendar month), and derive the banking charges.

Computation of Banking Charges for One Banking Period (Calendar Month)

Particulars	Formula / Explanation
Total Banked Energy (TBE)	Total Energy permitted to be banked TBE = {Sum(D_s) - Sum(H_s)} Summation of Net Surplus energy net of Lapsed Energy for all 15-minute slots across the billing cycle: TBE = Sum(s=1 to S) {Sum(D_s) – Sum(H_s)}
Aggregate Net Banking Cost (ANB)	Summation of Net Banking Cost (S_s) = (R_s) – (Q_s)for all 15-minute slots across the billing cycle: ANB = Sum(s=1 to S) {Sum(R_s) – Sum(Q_s)}
Banking Charges (BC)	**BC = ANB / TBE (expressed in Rs. per kWh)**

Banking Charges (BC) = Aggregate Net Revenue (ANB) / Total Banked Energy (TBE)

RANJEETH KUMAR J., IAS
Secretary,
GERC, Gandhinagar.

Place: GIFT City, Gandhinagar
Date: 19/08/2026

Signature Not Verified
Signed by : BHOLUSINGH G THAKUR
Senior Manager
Government Central Press, Gandhinagar
Date : 2026.08.21 14:24:29 IST